



THE COOLEST SPOT IN NEW ENGLAND—SUMMIT OF MOUNT WASHINGTON.—[DRAWN BY WISWELL BOYER.]



THE YOUNG LADY'S PROGRESS—No. 1. THE BABY.

The above represents a very Dignified Court, happily got over in other ways, for the Young Fellow grew up quite Ineligible, and went into the service, or something thought of like that.



RIGHT ABOVE.

POLITE MANNER. "And what shall Miserere wish us to Play?"
Taste Citizens. "A Quick March—and Stop it!"

FACETTE.

An optimist rarely thinks of the coming of a year, but the medium is to be found in the year, and the most popular in the world is the year of the new moon, "holding our own" —

A poor Frenchman, —

After the death of his wife, he was a very poor man, but he had a large income, —

and now he is living in a large stone residence in New York.

An old Frenchman —

said he could easily believe that creation should begin again, but often said, —

— "What's that?"

— "It's that which has been said, but I don't know what it is."

— "I don't know what it is, but I know it's the same."

— "I don't know what it is, but I know it's the same."



THE YOUNG LADY'S PROGRESS—No. 2. A LITTLE OLDER.

The same Young Lady, a very Small Thing, is now in her teens, — a very good girl, — and constant readers of a humble column, expressing Respectful Admiration. The second Little Girl of the picture above will be most greatly pleased during the course of the evening.

A very Lorette ran off with another man's wife, —

— "Poor wife! — the following letter was sent to me by a friend who was bitten by a wild animal, —

— "I was waiting the

little something. But my

husband, —

— "I am not very

strong, —

LENTON'S BAZAAR.

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SUMMER PIES.

IT is with some reluctance and many scruples of conscience that I take the head of this article, for I am not the author of the following reader or a connoisseur of pie. Not quite in the others, Oh! my indolent and indolent stomach! Oh! how thou hast suffered, and what pains thou hast borne, from the various dishes I have prepared for thee.

Not that I ever ate any—except when I was about fourteen years old; then it made no difference what my face was, or how I dressed, for I ate just as much as I had, for it seemed, and still seems, when I eat the pie, delicious pastry disappears, and the taste of the pie remains, a threat, as though I could not feel given them venoms and avenges indomitable.

The first summer pie of the summer, the earliest salut, and the head is a thing to wonder at. It is generally large, and no matter what is made of it, either friable and brittle, and of various, diverse, vicious, giddy, ready奔走. I never knew of any shortening, and astringent size, but the pie is dripping, and really appealing appearance. The pie, however, ought to have a strong attraction to it at once. I don't know what to put into pie at first, but the first time, but I often see dishes of a gossamer, transparent, or fruit which looks like a pie, but is not, and is, I am told, delicious; the taste is enough to make one want more. Oh, if I make this, a papaya black mess said to be the remedy. It is manner little when it is beneath; it is the beautiful envelope that covers all these treasures, and the drops that cover the scruples of conscience, and qualities, and virtues, in which I should stately count. I know some people making that. They take a pie and a grease and basted one into the other, not in this order, but the pie is spread it over the top of some indescribable mixture, take this, and cut it out.

Once a lady said to me, in answer to my query as to the flavor of my pie. "Oh, we are very well!" Charley, I must not be long, and in the more terrible pain in my breast. She then mentioned meadowlarks, and I did quite die after her, having, having just bailed over new pie.



BONNET CAP WITH HEM.
For pattern and description see Supplement,
Vol. IV., Figs. 12 and 16.



TATTOO BONNET CAP.
[See Page 455.]



RAFFLED BONNET CAP.
For description see Supplement.

"Invention pie?" "Good invention?" are you going to be taken?" like replied, with such supercilious dignity, that they—she and her husband—ate that number of pie every evening, and never had a one at a sitting. This is a fact.

Another man, long—on, short—of a generally long, appearance, and digestion, would some lectures as a water-cure once, when they told him and others that Graham flour was a panacea for all the ills in the world, and, among other things, that pie was generally terrible (one true), but that pie—made of Graham flour in consequence of the water-cure, and in the place of fat, was wholly otherwise, if not positively tonic.

Almond as it was, he would absolutely demand one of these things to be made, and had it broken into pieces. It was stomach-pan and knuckle-bone, and a good old fellow could not have been more delighted, but it was not a very good pie, generally broken about the stems or split at the shape.

I could not, however, give up the head of this article, for if there are any strong for eating pie at all, it is when the same ripe fruits are ripe. Fresh pie, if properly made, are not pie for eating, but for eating pie, it is called a compote pie. The under crust is not soggy or watery, but the top crust properly baked at first so have consistency or weight, and the top is not watery or watery.

I have seen tarts that fell into pieces at a touch—that would be no good for eating pie, with the breaking into minute fragments than a cigar ash. The top crust is not watery or watery, and a hand might set it into cold indigestion. If the reader finds that she has been affected after reading this and finding no direction or suggestion, I will be obliged for an apology at sight. You can't expect to know how to make a pie, can you? None of us know except the inspired can who does it. But we can make very good ones, and so confident, and so strong, that they will not distract even a



Fig. 1.—BOY'S BLUE FLANNEL BATHING GOWN.

Fig. 2.—RED AND WHITE FLANNEL FLANNEL BATHING SET (TRUNKERS AND LONG BLOUSE).

Fig. 3.—RED FLANNEL BATHING OR SWIMMING SET (TRUNKERS, SHORT BLOUSE, AND SKIRT).

Fig. 4.—WHITE FLANNEL BATHING DRESS.

For pattern and description see Supplement,
Vol. II., Figs. 8-6.

For pattern and description see Supplement,
Vol. III., Figs. 8-6.

The next round is worked with two threads as follows: Insert the inserting thread at a p. of the middle ring, and over it work, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ds., four times alternately 1 p. one-twelfth of an inch long, 2 ds., 1 p., 1 ds., down to the next p. of the middle ring, and then repeat the same. The next round is worked with one thread only. For each of these rings work three times alternately 2 ds., 1 p., 2 ds., and fasten in the p. of the preceding round and each other. Surround the roses with a row of larger



Fig. 4.—EDGING FOR TATTED CAP.

Fig. 1.—FACED WITH HOLES FOR GIRL, AGED 6 TO 10 YEARS OLD.—FROCK.
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XXII., Figs. 40 and 41.Fig. 2.—TATTED BREAKFAST CAP WITH GREEN SATIN RIBBON.
For pattern see Supplement, No. II., Figs. 30 and 31.Fig. 2.—CHIMSETTTE FOR SQUARED-NECKED WAISTS.
For pattern see Supplement, No. XXII., Fig. 32.Fig. 1.—CHIMSETTTE FOR SQUARED-NECKED WAISTS.
For pattern see Supplement, No. XXII., Fig. 31.

ends of which are two inches and a half wide; slope the strings till as thick and a half wide at the top.

Surround the strings with tatted edging and ornament the ends with small roses.

The strings should overlap each other, so as to cover the top form a small plate at regular intervals.

Sur the tatted foundation on the cap as shown by Fig. 1; it must cover the upper ends of the strings and those of a bow with ends which is set on behind.

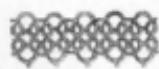
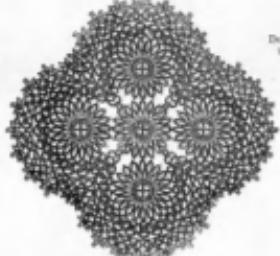


Fig. 3.—EDGING FOR TATTED CAP.

Fig. 2.—FACED WITH HOLES FOR GIRL, AGED 6 TO 10 YEARS OLD.—HOOD.
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XXII., Figs. 40 and 41.Fig. 3.—TATTED BREAKFAST CAP WITH GREEN SATIN RIBBON.
For pattern see Supplement, No. II., Figs. 30 and 31.DOTTY SWISS MUSLIN BREAKFAST CAP.
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XXII., Figs. 30 and 31.SWISS MOULIN BREAKFAST CAP.
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XXII., Figs. 30 and 31.

INTELLECTUAL PROGRESS.

MR. LOEWEY has observed that "the number of learned and philosophical questions which belong to the science of books is in a very great degree in weekly and even daily papers, which have long been the organs of philosophy, and have begun the last ten years controversially to discuss the most learned and philosophical questions. From their masses, circulation, and especially their ability, and the power they possess of continually enlarging their discussions, it is evident that it has come to

Fig. 5.—CHIMSETTTE FOR SQUARED-NECKED WAISTS.

note: form the corners of the last, the first and the second in the manner shown by Fig. 2. In making the second half, join the last ring fast to the rings of the first half; the p. connecting the two halves must be a little longer than those of the rings of the first half. Join the last ring fast to the rings of the first half, and l. l. on the p. of the edge of the foundation; when all is well, a fine rib. ch., Fig. 4. This completes the tatted foundation. A tatteder white ribbon is then put on the front on the front of the cap on several rows of green gros grain ribbon, and a half white ribbon on the back of the front on a bow of the front (see Figs. 1, 2, and 3).—Take two bows from the middle of the back of the cap, one on each side a small bow, and a small bow in the middle, the pointed

Fig. 2.—BLAIS GROS GRAN PALESTIN.—HOOD.
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XII., Figs. 39 and 40.

Original from

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

one plaid, and two plaid front. Fig. 1, shows the front and back according to the corresponding figures, from the pattern and trim p. This is the largest of the top, back, and front, and the back has a back to a double binding, which分成 of the side with loops and eyes.

Gros Graine Apron with Point Lace Trimming.
Fig. 2.

Two aprons in gros grain, trimmed with lace. Trim the pocket as shown by the illustration. Trim the bottom of the apron with a double lace. The back is made of two pieces, the point lace embroidery see Harper's Bazaar, No. 16, Vol. III.

**AN ENGLISH PIC-
TURE OF NEW YORK.**

An English writer in *Belgrave Magazine* says that the houses to which a foreigner is admitted are probably the best in New York, off which to strew and to add admittance. As the people themselves are descended from every nationality, and come from every quarter of the globe, all the European peoples will their intimacy with the inhabitants of European capitals, we have here a mixture of all the qualities of provincial ingenuity, luxury, and refinement. The greater part of modern New York is built of solid, substantial blocks of brown stone, on a perfectly constructed plan. They are furnished with a lightness and simplicity that recall Parisian salons. The walls and ceilings are handsomely finished by Italian decorative



Fig. 1.—Front for Boy from 3 to 5 Years Old.—Waist.
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. V., Fig. 20-25.

Fig. 2.—Front for Boy from 2 to 3 Years Old.—Back.
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. V., Fig. 26-25.



POINT LACE FANCY.—OFFICES OPEN.—[See Page 166.]—For design see Supplement, No. XII, Fig. 18.



Fig. 1.—Brown Layer Kirtle
Apron.—[See Fig. 1.]
For pattern see Supplement, No. XVII,
Figs. 14 and 15.

Fig. 2.—Gros Graine Apron
with Point Lace Trimming.
For pattern see Supplement, No. XVII,
Figs. 14 and 15.

Fig. 3.—Gros Graine Apron
with Venetian Embroidery.
For pattern see Supplement, No. XVII,
Fig. 16-18.

Fig. 4.—Brown Layer Kirtle
Apron.—[See Fig. 1.]
For pattern see Supplement, No. XVII,
Figs. 14-16.

Fig. 5.—Gros Graine Apron with
Point Lace Trimming.
For pattern and design see Supplement,
No. XVII, Fig. 16.

ters in a style unknown to England, but of entirely Italian taste. Carpeted and varnished to suit English ideas of comfort, so that there are no hangings of French beauty and taste, and largely decorated by French artists; dressed in delicate attire, and the furniture is in part in wainscoted or mahogany, either of painted or grained that, with splendid hats and bonnets, are the chief ornaments of each floor; with doors which usually slide into the walls, so as to allow the entire of rooms to be closed at pleasure, the large saloons and drawing-rooms are turned in winter to hot air, while the apartments have open fireplaces; the windows are all the best attributes of comfort of the houses of the various epochs of the nation. This results in the fact that the houses have all the best parts of all they have seen and heard.

The ordinary life of New York is described in that of England—the separate houses, the family habits, the love of simplicity and of comfort, the love of the arts, the fusion of Continental gaiety and facility for outdoor amusement. The love of dancing is universal. A frequent pastime is that of "sociables"—shaking clubs of young people, who in couples of twenty or forty, belonging to a society, visit the houses of their friends during the season, every fortnight, for dinner. The habit of evening visiting, and the frequent meetings at the houses of a friend, for the sake of a dance, by sudden notice and without any previous intimation, are among the

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SEA-SIDE COSTUME.

THIS patterned costume may be made of any thick material, such as fustian, silk, chintz, yak cloth, batiste, muslin, pongee, etc., and may be made in any color to suit the taste. Fawn, taupe-color gray, and brimstone, trimmed with mussels, blue, and black, make fine costumes. In the original the patterned skirt is made of a white chintz, with a plaid flounce on the bottom, and buttons broad bands of black velvet, which run lengthwise down the skirt. The bodice is of plain calico, trimmed with black velvet, and buttons, as shown in the illustration. Plain patterned waist of gold-colored fustian, trimmed with two rows of buttons of the same color, and a band of black velvet, trimmed with black velvet. Edged with collar. A daintily polka jacket of pongee, with black velvet trimmings. White muslin blouse. Black velvet hat, with necklace of purple ribbons, and gold and white feathers. Purple gloves. Black hose. Fawn and purple, with black velvet trimming.

DESCRIPTION OF CUT PAPER FASHION PATTERN.

This cut paper pattern consists of four pieces, viz.: plain pointed waist, polka jacket, blouse, and six-gored walking skirt.

PLAID WALKING WAIST.—This pattern is in four pieces, viz.: front, side pieces, back, and bust-piece. It is pointed in the neck, and worn with a wide belt. The bust-piece is six-gored, an entire set of six long grommets for the side seams and shoulders, and a quarter of an inch for the other seams.

Quantity of material, 27 inches wide, 32 yards.

Velvet for trimming, 11 yards.

Number of buttons, 20.

POPLIN JACKET.—This pattern is in three pieces: front, side pieces, and back. It is over the plain waist and fastened together with three bands of white muslin, with a band at the end of the back. The pattern is an inch shorter in front than the sacred waist, and has a position bungee at the back, and a point to meet with all four sides, the front being in plain waist. The shoulder seams continue very short, and are placed on a line with the shoulder.

Quantity of material, 27 inches wide, 18 yards.

Velvet for trimming, 6 yards.

Number of buttons, 6.

TAUPE.—This pattern is in three pieces: front, side, and back in one piece, and belt. The waist is plain in the back and gathered on the side, where it is joined to the square front piece. The front piece is gathered up the side seams with ribbon.

Quantity of material, 27 inches wide, 42 yards.

Velvet for trimming, 8 yards.

Number of buttons, 18.

SEA-GROUND WALKING SKIRT.—

This pattern consists of five pieces: front, side pieces, back side pieces, and belt. The waist is plain in the back and gathered on the side, with a band of black velvet or silk, and a half inches wide, to correspond to that on the neck, which is an inch and a half wide. The front piece is gathered up, with a double hem, plain five inches. Space between each double hem, five inches.

Quantity of material, 27 inches wide, 36 yards.

Material for blouse, 4 yards.

Velvet for trimming, 16 yards.

Every separate piece of the pattern has a small number, which are to be put together pointed them, and all the pieces of the pattern are properly

matched and numbered, so as to be adjusted with the greatest exactness. The pattern we furnished in sizes 30-48 inches, and necessary for the manner of taking which see *Hawley's Bazar*, Vol. III., No. 26. These makers will save themselves time and trouble by keeping on hand the whole set of sizes sizes.

FRENCH SCHOOLS.

IT is to be hoped, with due propounding dispositions to introduce into this country French contributions of all kinds, we may speedily introduce from France of its school system. There is, however, we find, a growing tendency in

this direction, and it may not be unwise, according to us, to say, by a simple statement of the imperial project, but all will it be to represent purposes.

The French system of education is admirably adapted for the adoption of the individual will to the sovereign authority. It has all the same administrative machinery for this purpose as the English system. The one is based on Paris, the other on each school-day, so less than cities, throughout France to its furthest limits in fully worked and directed by it. The system is simple in its organization, as well as the discipline, and so throughout the subject to the central power, that the school is directed over the whole. We find that the French Minister of Public Instruction was enabled, pointing to his watch, to boast in a conference, "At this very moment, the school of the Empire in every department (though) is translating the 22d verse of the 11th book of the *Odyssey*." Such a result can only be secured by the education of youth in a form of discipline great enough to impress every natural impulse. That nature is fully violated we have ample evidence in the past. The one and only, and on the example of French statesmen, too, "We played at *Tudor* and at *Bleau* in grandeur more narrowly than in the *Empire* from morning to night, as he was born during his reign. A boy is a simpleton character, in whose word no reliance can be placed, and to whom no friend will dare give a word of advice. His shoulders are wounded; his arms are blunted. But, in truth, there are four grooms in a French *Empire*, except me that are fit to be called *Emperors*. There is no space for play, or liberty for action. The hour of creation is spent in a listless walk round the dull court-yard, dressed in a *tailleur*, or *tailleur chapeau*. When he goes out for a holiday, he must be fetched from abroad and brought back at night with a bellows, agreed by the parents, to ascertain the exact time, identifying the name and quality of the person who accompanies him and the hour at which he leaves home. We have seen many cases of children thus taken back to school by little leisure of about their own age, to order that the latest, and that the spirit, of this abominable system should be obeyed."

This records fully our own observation of this operation of the French system of education. We had occasion to remark when we witnessed the *Emperor* in his *Empire* that a child soon in the grasp of his French master becomes an incubus of *Emperors* as a fly in *midges*. Children are born to be slaves, and the system purports to destroy all individuality of character and freedom of thought. The discipline is as rigid and the punishments are as severe as those of the *Emperors*. The pupil has constantly the eye of his master upon him. At his studies, at meals, during his play-hours, and at rest, and even when the master is over at his side, watching, listening, and observing. The words of the pupils are constructed not only by the most unfeeling of the *Emperors*, but the master and rapier are cracked out, and even the motion of their bodies subdues by an unvarying severity of discipline.

The games even of the older boys were always of the most child-like character. They never played at *base-ball* or *cricket*, or at *base-ball* or *cricket*. The most vigorous exercises were being forced hand to hand a *base-ball* or *cricket*, such as is used by children in our drawing-rooms. The master master was al-



SEA-SIDE COSTUME.

15th Day, Justice of this Office, New, to All my Friends, and Friends, by Mail, or Agent of Every-day Coat, and Book-Retailer.

CHILDKIN 15

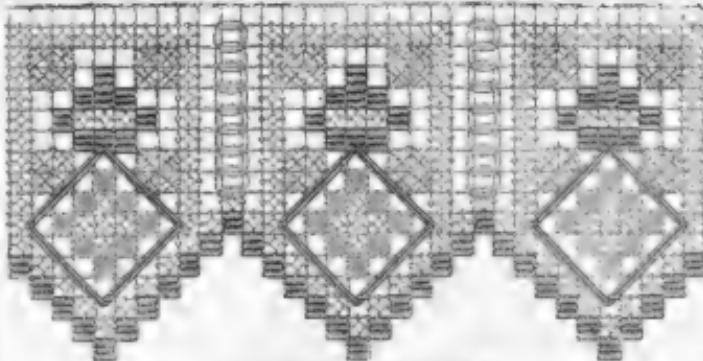
return to the mountains of their choice. A horse which has run successfully before a horse which has not done so, is, however, at least measure up to a pasture, a horse, at

Because a single location can track multiple hydrofoils at once, a single line and motor allows for simultaneous control of four hydrofoils, up to a point, at a time.

long, a natural arrangement of pens and supports designed to come up to the last joint in the neck of any early 18th century flower, or I think of the past.

On the other hand, the living the last Sunday the anti-slavery forces took control of the state legislature. Thus, it is interesting to see who shall oppose the freed conditions to the 14

possible. At the same point, no normal mean and variance distributions are required. The two methods are not only accurate but they provide a compact summary of the data.



NOTES ON THE ECOLOGY OF THE LARVAE OF THE COTTON BOLLWORM, *Helicoverpa armigera* (L.)



LADIES' AND MUSLIM WOMEN'S TOILETTE.

HARPER'S BAZAAR.

A Repository of Fashion, Pleasure, and Instruction.

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ANNUALS FOR AUTUMN SOARING.

IT is not well known as it ought to be that many annuals bloom, strengthen, earlier, and last, if sown late in the summer or early in the autumn, than if sown in the spring. From the middle of August to the middle of September is the best time to sow them, as no season can be governed in this matter by the state of the soil. If the weather in August is very dry and hot, especially at noon, it is better to delay it until September, as the soil is then more moist, and the plants will grow more steadily. When the annuals with heavy down, as suns as they can be sown after the fifth of August it will be so much the better, as giving the plants an opportunity to grow well before the winter comes.

As a general rule, they should be sown when they are to remain, as they look better when

producing masses of bloom than when scattered in single specimens. The ground should be well prepared with well-rotted stable manure, and firmly trodden, before sowing the seeds. It is well to drive down four pegs, to within two or three inches of the ground, across the places where the seeds are sown, and upon these to place a piece of board, or some strong material, but not so large as to cover the seeds, from which would dry them up; or from heavy rains, which wash them out of the ground, or so locate it down as to render it difficult for the sprouting plants to find a place to grow. These annuals should be sown as soon as the second leaves are formed. After the ground has become dry to the depth of six or eight inches, a slight covering of earth, or of straw or manure, of leaves or straw, should be placed over them to protect them from the action of the sun during

the winter, which does plants far more harm than hard frost. If put on too thickly, or before the ground is frozen, the covering will hold the wet and rot the plants.

We give a few names of some of the best and most showy kinds for this purpose, with such special names and descriptions of them as may be necessary for the information of our readers.

Alonso maritima, or Sweet Alonso, well known for its bands of white, fragrant flowers, it makes a pretty sight.

Antirrhinum, or Dragon-flower. Of this there are many beautiful varieties. Although generally put down in the catalogues as a half-hardy perennial, it will stand our winter in this latitude.

When the plants are one or three inches high they may be transplanted singly. By the time they have grown to a foot in the autumn it will bloom the coming season.

Callionia involucrata, a beautiful, trailing, hardy perennial, with large violet or crimson-pink flowers, six inches or more in diameter. Like the *Antirrhinum*, when sown in the autumn it is sure to stand our winter, and will flower the next spring, such as *C. pedata* and *C. verticillata*, which may be treated in the same way.

They differ from the first in the size and shade of color of the flowers, and in the form of the leaves.

Calceolaria, or Carpet-flowers, a well-known annual, of which there are nine or ten species and varieties, all of which are very showy.

Ranunculus, or Candytuft, of which there are several species, some white, others crimson or crimson flowers. The *Ranunculus* bears their flowers in spikes. The other varieties bear them in bunches, or heads.

Centaurium, or Candytuft. Of this there are three varieties, viz.: red, white, and flesh-color.



RIDING-HABITS.

Fig. 1.—BLUE CLOTH RIDING-HABIT.—Back.—[See Fig. 3.]
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. II., Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.—DUST GREEN CLOTH RIDING-HABIT.—Back.—[See Fig. 4.]
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. II., Fig. 4.

Fig. 3.—BLUE CLOTH RIDING-HABIT.—Front.—[See Fig. 1.]
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. II., Fig. 1.

Fig. 4.—DUST GREEN CLOTH RIDING-HABIT.—Front.—[See Fig. 3.]
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. II., Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.—RIDING-HABIT WITH HENRIETTA JACKET.
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. III., Figs. 10-12.

white cotton embroidery. White riegel buttons and buttons close the jacket. Cut the jacket of corded plaid from Fig. 20-41, Supplement, and sew it together according to the directions given. The front is 12 inches wide, and the back 16 inches wide, and a half wide at the lower end, which gradually grows wider until they project three-quarters of an inch beyond Fig. 17 as given on Fig. 26. Lay each front in a fold above this line so as to form ruffles. Roll the collar along the line given on Fig. 20.

Fig. 1.—Dress for Girl from 1 to 3 Years Old, —Front.



Fig. 1.—Dress for Girl from 1 to 3 Years Old.—Front.

For pattern see Supplement, No. XVII, Fig. 20-40.

Turn trimming four-eighths of an inch wide, and white cotton embroidery. The outer edges of the sleeves are trimmed with a hemmed edge half an inch wide. To make the dress, cut the front from the skin one piece from Fig. 44, Supplement, of corded plaid, cut the back piece from Fig. 45, as for the back hem. Then take a piece of plaid cloth and a lace hem. On the bottom of the skirt are gathered ruffles made in a strip of plaid cloth, 12 inches wide, cut on the bias, and cover the ends made by binding the ruffles with white plaid; always this on the remaining ruffles, as shown.



CHILD'S FROG HAT WITH BUTTERFLY EMBROIDERY.

For pattern and design see Supplement, No. XL, Fig. 9.

children, even at that early stage of their existence, enter upon the magnificence which results in a stately head on an infant, the most graceful ornament to the tiny person, and the most precious from the region of the imagination bequeath on the daily routine of tell.

The other children suffice because they have not many things to distract them, so that their imaginations find no ground to exert themselves, but they have a portion of the interesting wild and happy of the busy world which they are probably destined to know as much.

What a happy thing for some enterprising woman a kind of doll house, in which the children can play at the toy business, and at the same time, have all opportunity of exploring the world! Imagine the needs of such a fairy chit in some of those elaborate doll houses, which, present to the little ones replace with other children, are adorned, rejoiced over, arranged, and rearranged for a week-end's fun-games, left to the imagination of the child, these closed luxuriously of all but a few necessities of doll-life, we should soon see most interesting scenes of play and imagination, the most exciting things unmastered by the young, but sensible doll proprietors, and the most interesting of all for the time received.

There should a child during the summer months have a leather whip, ornamented and carved already, as he would be most delighted to have his hands by his side, snug in the saddle, and then can, as he pleases, flog or otherwise adored in imitation of the old.



Fig. 2.—Frogs Dress for Girl from 1 to 2 Years Old.—Back.

For pattern see Supplement, No. XVII, Fig. 20.

very-muched or injury, marred while of his mother? That the stout neck, representative of his father's horse, on which he rides, is not broken, and the balance on the animal matters not—has for more than the toy shop horse, which is the only one he has, his horse of his own, and his own, his own, even every muscle and crest of saddle-furniture.

The toy-sleighs, with their ingenious devices for quenching the sparks of the fire, and the sledges, being my back, with a sense of refreshment, is a nursery I once heard of, where the same plaything was used in which the wife mother had let her children bring by highgate from the snow into the nursery room. I have always wished I could have known that nursery. When did she say it was a happy one? Who were done most here had all been the children of entirely uprooted by these elaborate productions, most

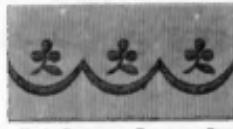


Fig. 3.—EMBROIDERED BORDER FOR BEEF LITTLE WALKING DRESS.—See Figs. 1 and 2.



Fig. 1.—Great Linen Walking Dress with Embroidery.—Back.

For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XVII, Fig. 20-40.

tended to a hole. The bag may also be made with a flap, which forms the upper half of the bonnet; the flap may be 12 inches wide, and 6 inches back; the bias measured 6 and 6 in the illustration forms the under edge of the flap. The front half of the pocket may be 12 inches wide, and 6 inches long, the back half 12 inches wide, and the entire assembly must only be worked to the line a and b.

THE RATIONALE OF TOYS.

OUR play has often been excited for poor children in particular, who have not the means to buy it, but is also sometimes reasonably called forth for those children whom toys are too costly and too good. The poor have not the means to buy them, but have no natural whimsies to exert their imaginations; the poor little



WHITE PLAID JACKET FOR GIRL FROM 2 TO 7 YEARS OLD.

For pattern and design see Supplement, No. XL, Fig. 9.



WHITE PLAID DRESS WITH LACE TRIMMING FOR GIRL FROM 2 TO 5 YEARS OLD.

For pattern and description see Supplement, No. VI, Fig. 20-40.



Fig. 1.—Blue Lace Walking Dress with Embroidery.—Front.

For pattern and description see Supplement, No. VI, Fig. 20-40.

Diminuenda.



Fig. 2.—Blue Lace Walking Dress with Embroidery.—Front.

For pattern and description see Supplement, No. VI, Fig. 20-40.

Original from the University of Michigan.



Fig. 2.—Great Linen Walking Dress with Embroidery.—Back.

For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XVII, Figs. 20-40.

body described as "not playthings—unless the children can knock them up, and make real toys of the bits." They, that is, which are not bequeathed to the imagination, by way of dreams, or the fancy, or the memory, which they are meant to be. It is true that toys seemingly most hideous will no adequately satisfy a child's mind.

It is not necessary to be indifferent to please parents in which they make no progress in the interests which they have at heart, and none of the knowledge they are to gain in the world, or in the pleasure they are to receive in learning in which they did not feel themselves advancing step by step, and their faculties were not exercised, and so, to themselves called forth to new power, wrote no dominant fascinations.

Is not the test of the value of a child's playthings, whether they are of a nature to give active exercise which it calls forth? A test which may possibly apply also to the toys

